

BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S FORMAZONE.

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A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink, particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.00 per dozen
Splits 60 cts. per dozen



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

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TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS

FOR
BATHING
AND
HOUSEHOLD USE.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MIMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of one Repeating Fowling Piece at Messrs. Hughes and Hong's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hong's.

General Memoranda.

Monday, Sept. 6.—

Labour Day in U.S.A.

Saturday, Sept. 11.—

3.30 p.m.—Fifth Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

Sunday, Sept. 12.—

Noon—Douglas Steamship Company's Meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Police Reserve are now being employed on street duty.

The s.s. Van Spilbergen, the latest of the J.C.L.L. fleet, completed her first voyage to Hongkong yesterday.

Entrusted by the Chief Officer of the s.s. Tungus with \$100 with which to buy provisions, the ship's chief steward has disappeared.

The public is reminded that applications for shares of Malaguti Extension Placer Co. should be sent to the International Banking Corporation to-morrow.

The total output of the Nialan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 21 amounted to 33,256 tons and the sales during the period to 32,979 tons.

Mme. Botchenko, wife of the Russian Consul at Canton, was blessed with a fine large boy at the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Sunday morning, says the Japan Gazette of August 14.

Prospects in the shipbuilding trade in Hongkong are very encouraging. Several new ships are on order and we understand that new docking and launching facilities are in progress at the Kowloon Docks.

Among the passengers who left by the "China" yesterday were Mrs. W. A. Millar, Mrs. P. P. Hong, Mr. Justice Hazelland, Mrs. F. A. and Miss Millar, Mr. R. J. Kilbey and Mr. T. H. Biley.

Leung Mo, master, and Cheung Min, mistress, of the licensed boats 2191 V and 279 V, were fined \$10 and \$5, respectively, at the Marine Court today for moving about the harbour during prohibited hours.

We have been asked to state that Monday next being the Anniversary of the Coronation of the Holy Father, there will be Te Deum and Benediction at 8 a.m. at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

We have been asked to announce that the Italian Convent Schools reopen on Monday, 6th inst., at 9 a.m. In addition to the usual curriculum, there will be a special course of Chinese, the class being in the afternoon.

A display of fireworks will be given at the Belle View Hotel on Saturday and Sunday next from 8 to 11 p.m. A five minutes tram service will run between Causeway Bay and the Belle View before and after the display each night.

Pretending to be electric light fitters, two men, one armed with a revolver, entered Lung On Street yesterday afternoon and threatened a Chinese married woman who resides there with two small girls, aged six and seven. The men bolted, however, when the woman shouted out, nothing being stolen.

Mr. Coleman, of the British American Tobacco Co., who left for the front with the local contingent and joined the Middlesex Regiment, has been both gassed and wounded. He will take up a commission in a month or so. Mr. Coleman, who is in his 21st year, is the son of Mr. Coleman, of Green Island, and was a member of the Volunteer Corps.

The property, 1, Tung Tak Lane and 24, Cochran Street, with a right of way over certain parts of Tung Tak Lane was knocked down on Tuesday to a Chinese merchant at \$5,800. The term is for 999 years from October 5th 1819, created by a Crown lease dated May 1st 1850 and the annual Crown rent is \$14.70. The area of the property is 1,261 sq. feet.

The German authorities at Brussels have promised £70 reward to anybody who will inform them who is the owner of a mysterious wireless telegraph station which is known to be working at some private house in Brussels. For nine months the Germans have been known to have revealed to people in Brussels a few weeks which the Germans were anxious should be kept from them such as the battle of the Falkland Islands and German checks on the French front.

OUR NEXT ALLIES.

French View of Mr. Asquith's Speech.

Gustave Hervé, writing in *La Guerre Sociale* in regard to Mr. Asquith's reference in Parliament that loans might be required for Allies which had not yet participated in the war, remarks that while we ought not to expect Rumania to enter on our side immediately, in view of the fact that her harvest has still to be completed, it is a safe assumption that her intervention will come at no distant date.

We may await the future with confidence, and meanwhile many a weary discount the somewhat gloomy forebodings of those who allow themselves to be unnecessarily depressed by the Russian retreat. "I had expected," says M. Hervé, "that the Bulgarians would be the first Balkan nation to adhere to the good cause, but I begin to wonder now whether after all the Rumanians will be wise enough to move first."

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR MEETING ON 11th.

Individual Text Proceeding.—Messrs. C. C. Boyd, T. C. Duguid, C. H. Elson, Mr. G. K. H. Brutton, C. Chapman, and Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N.

Quarterly Races.—Messrs. Tinker, L. Joyce, Simon Chief, Baroda Chief, Ping Ping, Sunlight, Kukri, Castellan, Aldwych, Roman Chief.

Three Quarter Mile Flat Race.—Handicap.—Messrs. Aldwych, Tinker, Simon Chief, Baroda Chief, Ping Ping, Kukri, Castellan, Bestock, Lorezo, Poco Power, Sunlight, Tipperary, Buttercup, Ben Mohr, Gwalior Chief, Borneo Chief, Dunrobin II, Sime Kid, Scottish Chief, Fluke.

Ladies' Nomination, Half Mile Distance.—Handicap.—Sling, Tipperary, Buttercup, Aldwych, Redbank, Thurston, Kugwin, Skelp lts Slush, Lucky Girl, Sime Kid, Sevington, Dunrobin II, Fluke.

One and a Quarter Mile Race.—Handicap.—Messrs. Tinker, Simon Chief, Baroda Chief, Duke Dalby, Ping Ping, Sunlight, Kukri, Castellan, Roman Chief.

ILL-TREATING CHAR-COOLIES.

H. B. Van Veen, an engineer, unemployed, was charged at the Police Court this morning with damaging a public chair and ill-treating the coolies. It was stated that after defendant had badly damaged the chair the coolies followed him from Causeway Road to Queen's Road, where he was taken into custody when he refused to compensate the coolies.

Defendant did not appear, and his bail of \$15 was returned, \$5 being ordered to be paid as compensation to the coolies.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

A. B. and C. Companies with the exception of Section 1 of C Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground at 3.15 p.m. on Friday the 3rd September and will proceed by special ferry to Kowloon for skir-mishing. Section 1 of C Co. will parade at Kowloon Docks at 6.15 p.m. under Lieut. C. H. Blount, special orders will be issued to him. Dress as in order No. 64 of 30th August. Officers and Section Commanders will carry field glasses and note books.

Eight signallers with rifle will attend under Senior Signalling N. C. O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

For Thursday and Friday, September 2nd and 3rd, as already published in Order.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH AND 5TH.

No patrol duties will be performed on these dates, pending the settling of a system of patrol work by the Reserve to take into force on Monday, September 6th.

PARADES.—All ranks will parade under the D.S.P. at the Central Police Station at 6 p.m. on Friday, September 3rd. Parade in mufti, with rifles.

(Sgd) F. C. JENKINS, D. S. P. (Reserve).

DEARER CLOTHES.

Clothing of all kinds is steadily rising in price. Scarcity of dye is stated to be the cause of this perplexing problem for the smart. Winter with last year's woolen shirts will be hard to bear; but at the moment shirtings with spots, stripes, or tints are growing scarcer and dearer. Hat manufacturers have taken a decided stand. They are declining to guarantee fastness or shades of dye or the depth of colour. Some soft hats may therefore fade quickly, and black felt and bowlers go rusty in half the usual time. Stock yarn prices are now twice as much as they were this time last year, and the "nut" with the stripes above his ankles will have to pay more for his display. But suitings are the real difficulty of the moment. Blue serge is scarce and dear, the supply of indigo is restricted. Everybody will soon have to pay a big price or be content with greys and browns, which may fit autumn but are not quite "the thing" in town in summer. The assortment of patterns is scarcer, and the chance of the male smart sets looking shabbier than usual during the next two or three months is great.

BARON VON BISSING INTERVIEWED.

Baron Von Bissing, the half brother of the German Military Governor of Belgium, has been interviewed.

Baron Von Bissing, who is a naturalized British subject and has been in England for many years, has been regarded with grave suspicion by many people for some time, and various efforts have been made to induce the Government to intern him. That these suspicions have been in some extent shared by the authorities has been shown by the replies given to questions in the House of Commons. When bombarded with questions from the Opposition benches in the days before the Coalition Government was set up Mr. Tennant found some difficulty in satisfying his questioners, and indeed in convincing the House that he was absolutely sure in his own mind that Baron von Bissing was an innocent, unoffending British subject.

SOLDIER'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

EFFECT OF THE ARMY ACT.

An Indian soldier of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion was sued this morning in the Supreme Court, Summary Jurisdiction, by another Indian, for the recovery of \$500 money lent.

Mr. Gardiner represented the plaintiff, Mr. Shenton opposing for defendant. Defendant, it was alleged, had borrowed the money at intervals. He borrowed first \$100 and then \$200, saying he wanted the money in order to enable him to go to America. The \$200 was lent and in exchange the defendant handed the plaintiff three "raft notes" on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, one for 200 rupees and two for 100 rupees each. In February this year the defendant borrowed a further \$150 and handed in exchange two more similar drafts, one for 150 rupees and the other for 100 rupees. Defendant represented that they were all in order. Plaintiff left the Colony for India in March and on presenting these documents at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Calcutta he was informed that they were "bad." Plaintiff returned from India and saw defendant at the Kowloon Railway station and explained the position to him whereupon the defendant said he would get the matter put right and get fresh drafts. That went on for some time until plaintiff became impatient and threatened to expose defendant by showing those documents to his superior officer. The defendant and a friend called upon plaintiff at his house and after a considerable amount of talk they got the documents promising to replace them by good ones. The good documents were never handed over, and a number of interviews took place with a view to settlement, defendant admitted his liability but failing in his promises to pay. On May 26th last the action was commenced.

Mr. Shenton objected to the case proceeding, quoting the Army Act to the effect that any soldier of His Majesty's Forces was entitled to the protection of the Army Act and before any legal proceedings could be taken, for an amount above £20, an affidavit swearing to the amount of the writ had to be filed and an extract of the affidavit had to be endorsed on the writ, otherwise all proceedings were void. Since the Army Act, continued Mr. Shenton, had been adopted in Hongkong, he believed every Volunteer was entitled to the same protection.

Mr. Gardiner submitted that the point could be overcome by his Lordship by the application of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance. The amount of the claim was over £20. There had been heaps of cases against military persons in this Colony and as far as he knew, affidavits had never been filed.

His Lordship said he would not discuss whether the law was applicable. The action was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Gardiner asked for liberty to bring a fresh action.

His Lordship said he did not know if he had the power to do that.

It was understood that application would be made in Chambers.

THE HO FAMILY ESTATE DISPUTE.

Mr. Sharpe, K.C., this morning continued his outline of the action in the Supreme Court in connection with a dispute in the Ho family estate.

The plaintiff, Ho Shun Sang, alias Ho Ngok Lun, 24 Park Road, Victoria, made an application to the effect that letters of administration of the estate of Ho Wan Lam alias Ho Wan Ping, deceased, granted to Ho Cheng Shi, 15 Queen Victoria Street, be called in, revoked and declared null and void.

Plaintiff claimed to be the lawful and natural brother and one of the next of kin of Ho Wan Lam, deceased, and asked that the estate of administration, granted to the defendant, 22nd January, 1913, as guardian of Ho Shun Yau, alleged to be an adopted son and next of kin of the deceased, be called in, revoked and declared null and void.

There were two doctrines involved said Mr. Sharpe, referring to the point that there was no property in Hongkong. The doctrine of conversion under which there must be deemed pure personality and the further doctrine under which it had been held that the locality of that property must be deemed to be in the locality of the Head Office at Canton.

After further remarks evidence was called.

In the proceedings of the case this afternoon Mr. Justice Gumpertz said he believed that the Chinese cases were copied in the Chinese Press from the English Press and he thought it would be well to mention that Mr. Ho Chu Lam would be in no danger of being arrested on his coming to Court.

Mr. Potter, during his interrogation of Ho San Lam, alias Ho Ngok Lun, the plaintiff, mentioned to his Lordship that if plaintiff, or his brothers were appointed administrators, they would be in the peculiar position of "accounting to themselves the affairs of the infant which they (the defendant) had always considered very undesirable.

In reply to a question plaintiff said that in March this year the head of the family proposed to sell the old adoption in favour of another son to be adopted.

Mr. Potter observed that it was the first he had heard of it.

Mr. Sharpe said he, Mr. Alabaster, and the solicitor were aware of it but he had not thought it desirable to mention it.

CHEONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure and it will cure you. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY IN GALICIA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE SEVERELY CHECKED.

INCESSANT RAIN OF SHELLS ON THE GERMAN WESTERN FRONT.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY IN GALICIA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE SEVERELY CHECKED.

London, Sept. 1.—Last night's Petrograd communique, coupled with yesterday's admissions from Berlin showing the Austro-German offensive in Galicia to have been severely checked, and remarking on the situation in other parts of the front, testifies to the potency of the Russian counter-strokes. The Russian communique comes on the heels of a boastful German semi-official statement announcing that the fleeing Russians were about to be divided into three sections, cut off from one another by German wedges.

A comparison of the statements also shows that captures of prisoners possibly rise from mere thousands to hundreds of thousands with the capture of a large Russian army, but the skill of the Russian commanders in maintaining their armies intact, in avoiding risks, and in availing themselves of every opportunity to deal smashing blows, seems as consummate as ever.

A UNIQUE BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN FRONT RECEIVES "AN INCESSANT RAIN OF SHELLS."

London, Sept. 1.—Yesterday was the fourth day, says a Paris telegram, of an incessant rain of shells on the German front in the West, a rain which swept like a tornado of fire day and night. The trenches, shelters, cantonments and depots were plastered with shells. The bombardment was unique in its duration and intensity. The Germans, covering in the trenches, have not attempted for days past to show themselves.

NAILING THE GERMAN LIE TO THE COUNTER.

London, Sept. 1.—Sir Edward Grey's latest exposure of Berlin's methods is considered as finally nailing the German lie to the counter. The paper congratulates Sir Edward on his skilful avoidance of the German trap, and says that he has once more proved that the German object was not to secure the peace of Europe but to give Germany a free hand.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 1.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that M. Millerand, the Minister for War, has returned from a visit to the front, where he consulted the generals in reference to the measures to be taken in view of a winter campaign.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

London, September 1.

Pegoud, the aviator, has been killed on the French front.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH NORWAY.

London, September 1.—A Christiania message says that delegates of the Norwegian cotton-spinners have been sent to London. The *Daily Telegraph* says that arrangements which have been made point to the conclusion of an agreement for the importation of cotton into Norway despite its declaration as contraband.

RUSSIANS BRING DOWN A ZEPPELIN.

(Havas Service.)

PARIS, Aug. 30.

French stock now stands at 68.50. The Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland at Paris offered to the French Government the best thanks of the Swiss Government on the occasion of the return of the French aviator Gilbert to Switzerland. Petrograd.—We retired West in the direction of Friederichstadt. A very fierce struggle occurred on the right bank of Xilia river. We moved our troops south of Vladimir-Volynsky. A Russian aeroplane brought down a Zeppelin near Vladimir.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA'S ENORMOUS FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

London, Sept. 1.—A telegram from Petrograd says that a financial statement submitted to the Duma emphasises the great war obligations of the Government, which had already borrowed £600,000,000. The Finance Minister said that the Government would perhaps in the future borrow a larger sum, but would continue the war to a victorious end, not fearing the enormous expense. (Loud cheers throughout the House.) Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich to ensure the payment of her debts. Russia had never for a moment delayed paying her creditors. (Cheers.) He predicted that besides an Internal Loan there was a probability of the notation of an important loan in foreign markets. Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world, and held the greatest cover in gold for paper money, except perhaps Great Britain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

RUSSIANS MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
A Petrograd communique says that the Russians are holding the enemy offensive on the river Mius. They repulsed an attempt by the Germans to cross the Dvina northwest of Friedrichstadt. Germans who crossed to the right bank were driven back. The Germans made a day and night attack on the 25th August, supported by a hurricane of artillery fire. They launched several furious attacks against the bridgehead. All were repulsed, the enemy losing heavily.

The Russians successfully assumed the offensive on the right bank of the river Vihna and continue to hold the German offensive between the Vihna and the Niemen.

The Russians repulsed further attacks in the Ligsk, Sidra, and Gorodice regions. The Russians captured 200 prisoners in repulsing attacks on the 20th August at Svinimka.

The Austro-German troops in Galicia, after prolonged inactivity, began a series of attacks on the 29th and 30th August on the whole front, the attacks being preceded by a violent bombardment. The attacks were particularly fierce to the north of Zloczow. Eight attacks were repulsed in the Pomerany and Zborov districts and along the Strypa front. All were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy, who, in some districts, was obliged to retreat precipitately. The Russians made big and successful counter-attacks on a wide front and captured 30 guns, 24 machine-guns, and 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans.

SERIOUS CHECK TO ENEMY IN GALICIA.

LONDON, August 31.
The Austrians and Germans, says a telegram from Amsterdam, have suffered a serious check in Galicia northward of the important town of Brozany.

A Berlin communique admits that the progress of their forces has been arrested by counterattacks by strong Russian forces.

Another feature is the magnificent resistance of the Russians south-eastward of Riga against General von Hindenburg's armies. The Germans up to the present have not been able to force the vital bridgehead southward of Friedrichstadt.

CREEPING TOWARDS VILNA AND GRODNO.

LONDON, August 31.
A German communique, says an Amsterdam telegram, indicates that the Germans are creeping towards Grodno and Vilna, but these are still in Russian hands. The Armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria have crossed the Upper Narew, but General von Mackensen admits that he is still fighting the Russian vanguards in front of the Pripiat marshes. He claims to have taken 3,000 prisoners.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
A feature of the Russian successes in the Caucasus is the activity of armed detachments, operating on the coast and rivers, playing havoc with the Turkish supply-ships and transports.

The Turks attempted an offensive along the Black Sea coast, but it was defeated with great losses to the enemy.

"WAR MUST BE CONTINUED."

Moscow Assembly's Resolution.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
A Moscow telegram states that a meeting of representatives of all the Moscow institutions, provincial, municipal, financial, industrial, and commercial, passed the following resolution unanimously:—"The war must be continued at whatever cost to a victorious end. Meanwhile all suggestions of peace will be rejected." The Assembly also urged the creation of a Cabinet of National Defence, consisting of politicians and public men possessing the confidence of the country.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE REPUTES GERMANY'S MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

LONDON, August 31.
Owing to the publication of misleading German versions, the Foreign Office issued tonight a statement of the Anglo-German negotiations of 1915. The crucial point throughout was that Germany desired to obtain absolute British neutrality in all eventualities.

The Foreign Office affirms that the German proposals meant that Germany, in the event of a European conflict, should remain free to support her friends but Great Britain would be forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers. Germany could arrange for Austria to start hostilities and then Germany would support her ally, as had actually happened.

Great Britain, however, firmly refused to use the word neutrality, realising that Germany, if war broke out, would declare that it had been forced upon her and thus claim Britain's neutrality. Even to-day, despite the facts, Germany contends that the war was forced upon her.

Sir Edward Grey proposed that Great Britain should neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack upon Germany. Sir Edward further declared that aggression on Germany had in nowise entered or would enter into British policy. Nevertheless the Germans still hankered after the declaration of neutrality, saying that the British formula was insufficient and also intimating that the German Navy programme must proceed upon its original lines.

Then the negotiations ended with the hope that there would be a mutual reduction of expenditure on armaments.

THE SOUTH WALES MINING TROUBLE SETTLED.

Men Get What They Want.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
The Press Bureau says that the Government negotiations in the coal crisis resulted in the owners consenting to grant the concessions which Mr. Runciman's award had withheld, provided that the men accept this as a final settlement.

The representatives of the miners unanimously undertook to recommend this proposal for the men's acceptance.

Eventually both parties agreed that an advance in wages should be paid as from the 21st August.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF TROUBLE.

In an interview the leaders of the men gave it as their opinion that a permanent settlement of the South Wales miners' troubles had been reached, paving a smooth road for the future.

The coal crisis was definitely settled to-day, a Conference of miners at Cardiff accepting the settlement proposals.

GERMANY'S ARMY AGE-LIMIT RAISED TO 34.

LONDON, September 1.
From a trustworthy frontier source, says a telegram from Copenhagen, it is learned that the recent alterations in the National Service Law passed by the Reichstag, which German newspapers have been forbidden to discuss, is really the most important measure of the whole war. It will increase the age-limit to 34, and the authorities are calling up all men hitherto completely refused for physical reasons.

GERMAN TYRANNY IN POLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
The Germans are applying in Poland the same methods as in Belgium. The Governor-General of Warsaw in a proclamation announces that banks and business houses refusing to do business with Germans will be closed and their owners sent into concentration camps, while anyone appealing to the Russian proclamation prohibiting trading with the enemy will be liable to five years' imprisonment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
The Paris evening communique says that there have been somewhat lively artillery actions in Belgium, Artois, Northern Woivre, and the Forest of Apremont.

NOTABLE ITALIAN ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
A Rome communique says that the Italians on the Plateau of Anserio attacked the strong position of Monte Maronia and chased the enemy, who thereupon opened a furious artillery fire on the Italians in their new positions, which, nevertheless, were held and strengthened.

A detachment of picked Italian sharpshooters approached the enemy's positions at Plava, on the Middle Ionzo, and silenced several machine-guns and trench-mortars which had been annoying the Italians for several days.

Further advance is reported at other points, the Italians occupying Austrian trenches and seizing arms and ammunition abandoned by the enemy.

MONTENEGRINS REPULSE AN AUSTRIAN ATTACK.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
The Montenegrins, says a telegram from Cetinje, repulsed an Austrian infantry attack in the direction of Savino, Brdoole, and Trebinje, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary general meeting is as follows:—

The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the thirty-second year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1915.

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, remuneration to the Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, there remains a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$143,391.04 which with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 9 per cent. on the capital of the Company, amounting to \$20,000.00 and to write off the balance of \$23,391.04 from the value of the Company's properties:

The earnings of the steamers were disappointing until after the Chinese New Year, since when considerable activity has prevailed.

The steamers and other properties of the Company have been maintained in good order; the expenditure for repairs and upkeep being normal.

The amounts appearing as "Freights due" and "Accounts Receivable" have since been collected.

The Committee consists of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. R. G. Shawan, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association but offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors have been audited by Messrs. A. B. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO., General Managers.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1915.

Dividend for the year 1914.....	\$ 60,000.00
Amount written off for Depreciation for year 1914.....	30,684.25
Exchange Account.....	15,112.83
Consolidating Committee Fees.....	2,000.00
Auditors' Fees.....	600.00
Remuneration to General Managers for Office Expenses.....	10,000.00
Balance.....	143,391.04
	\$ 201,788.12

By Balance of Profit and Loss Account June, 1914..... \$ 90,684.25 |

By Interest on Current Account Mortgages and Fixed Deposit..... 10,280.22 |

By Profit on running the Co.'s Steamers and Steam Launch during the year..... 151,823.65 |

By Balance Sheet, on 30th June, 1915..... \$ 201,788.12 |

Capital Account: 20,000 Shares at \$50..... \$1,000,000.00 |

Reserve and Depreciation Fund per last a/c..... 120,000.00 |

Underwriting a/c of the Company..... 144,183.36 |

Unpaid Dividend: A/c June, 1911..... 127.50 |

A/c .. 1912..... 4.50 |

A/c .. 1913..... 2.50 |

A/c .. 1914..... 5.00 |

Sundry a/c's Payable..... 29,851.68 |

Profit and Loss Account as per Statement..... 143,391.04 |

\$1,437,592.98 |

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough. It has been a favourite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A German prisoner at Petrograd states that when the Kaiser visited the Eastern front he addressed the troops, saying that if he had a thousand sons he would send them all to death for the honour of Germany. "The Kaiser spoke a good deal," the prisoner stated, "and at last we got tired of listening to him. As he had a long speech to make, he said, 'The Kaiser and his Chancellor cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the men to whom Germany is mainly indebted for her present wealth, and upon whose capacity her economic regeneration after the war will depend to a considerable extent.'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

STERLING EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
There has been a fresh and heavy fall in the British exchange on New York, but it is believed that a plan has already been elaborated which will speedily remedy the situation.

DECLINE IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
The price of flour at Liverpool has declined to the extent of 1/6 during the week and is now at 98/- for 280lbs.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 6.5 p.m. on September 1:—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.W.

1.15 p.m. September 2:—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balaobang Channel moving N.N.W.

PRIVATE LONSDALE.

A Cheery Letter.

It seems apparent from a letter received by his wife in Leeds that Private William Lonsdale, the ex-tramway conductor, who was originally sentenced to death for striking one of his guards at the German internment camp at Doberitz, is now undergoing a term of fifteen years' imprisonment. According to the latest news of him, it will be remembered that his reduction of sentence of twenty years' imprisonment had been revised, and he was again sentenced to death. The letter which has been allowed to come through to Mrs. Lonsdale was written from the prison at Spandau, and is the first received for several months. It is wonderfully cheerful in tone. He writes:—

"Just a line to let you know I am still living and in good health considering the circumstances and conditions of life. I am pleased to say I received your letter dated June 20, also your postcard dated June 20. Since I wrote to you last Sunday I have also received a postcard from Mrs. Lonsdale and tell her. But I am sorry about the parcels she has sent. I have not seen them yet, and I don't suppose I ever shall, as I am not allowed to receive them while I am in here, as I am in prison now. That means punishment and no privileges."

"I have not seen anything of Miss parcel or Mr. Lonsdale, so there are plenty of parcels of good food floating about for me somewhere. I am not allowed to have them, but am compelled to live on this stuff—prison stuff—starchy. Ah, well, never mind, it is only for fifteen years; not long when you say it sharp."

"Now, I wrote a postcard to you on the morning of June 21, then in the afternoon, when I heard my verdict, I wrote a letter to you. My next letter to you was last Sunday (July 4). Have you received them, or are they, like the parcels, not allowed? I came here on the 22nd of June, so I have been here three weeks since Tuesday. My world, it has been sharp! My fifteen years will soon pass away. Sundays are not many."

"Only another thing. I have not time to trouble about the weekdays; too busy working. Remember me to all friends. Give my love to mother and all at home. Kiss my children for me, and never let them know that their father is such a bad man that he is doing fifteen years for striking a man one blow in self defence. Tell Mr. Lonsdale that I am at the station with his motor when I come home."

GERMAN BANKERS' ALARM.

The latest explanation of the Kaiser's "negotiated reference the other day to the certain termination of the war by October" reads plausibly enough. It is now suggested that the Kaiser delivered himself of this oracular pronouncement in response to an appeal by the leading German bankers, who had pointed out that a prolongation of the war beyond the next few months would spell bankruptcy to the German State. This attitude of the German bankers is natural, for they do not flourish like British banks, on purely banking and commission business. The bulk of the capital is sunk in industrial enterprises, to many of which, especially those established abroad, this war will simply spell ruin. What, for instance, is to become of the huge sums sunk by the Deutsche Bank and others at Constantinople and in Asia Minor when the Turkish Empire collapses? Or of those similarly sunk in African or Far Eastern ventures by the "Dresdner" and "Disconto" and their dependent colonial banks? Moreover, the great German banks are all substantially involved in the profit and loss accounts of Herr Ballin's shipping combine, which has come so signally to grief. Indeed, the business is not threatened with almost total extinction even after the war is over.

For Germany's industrial and financial magnates there is only one hope, and that is a speedy end to the war. Some time ago it was pointed out that peace movements in Germany were being fostered from two entirely independent quarters—by the Socialists and by the commercial leaders of the country. The influence of the former upon the German Government and its policy is an altogether negligible quantity. But the Kaiser and his Chancellor cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the men to whom Germany is mainly indebted for her present wealth, and upon whose capacity her economic regeneration after the war will depend to a considerable extent.

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(Continued on page 8.)

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